Gazette of the United States; and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1692.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9. fm&wtf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

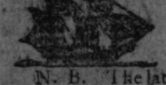
Coffaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humbums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sifferfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perfians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to fale at that commodious ftore the north weft corner of Market and Fourth-ftreets.
Alfo—A few Bales of Madrafe Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beft colours.
February 8. dtf

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chefts
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muflinets, in packages fuitable for the Weft-India market
Nails aflorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the fhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as foon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spanifh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
ALSO,



Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. codtf

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,
Who has been a conſiderable time on the miſſion in the country parts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, gives this notice to any extenſive proprietor of land within the ſaid ſtate, and bordering on either the Potomack, Suſquehanna, or Juniata rivers; that he is enabled to make a ſettlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.
Feb. 8. *3t

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As publiſhed in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the ſignature of
SCIPIO,
In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its ſource, and the motives of the oppoſition to the meaſures of the United States are expoſed.
Feb. 8.

The holders of Certificates, acceptances, endorſements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wedneſday, the 14th February next, is the laſt day, on which they can admit ſubſcriptions to the fund aſſigned for the payment of ſaid engagements; and that thoſe holders, who do not on or before that day make their ſubſcriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.
Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Aſhley,
Jacob Baker.
January 29. §

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.
It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.
It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kuſter*, at the Glaſs Houſe.
Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.
☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.
Boſton, January 16 2—22w6w

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux
Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.
Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERRE.
Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England*, *France*, and *America*.
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.
Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.
Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.
This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Paris, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.
LETTER I.
General view of the obſtacles, erected in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.
LETTER II.
Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.
LETTER III.
Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appreiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations; and although the prophecies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality effect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.
LETTER IV.
Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous. the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.
LETTER V.
Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſets. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives: *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.
LETTER VI
General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.
Note, page 316 of the work,
* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent treſſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*
TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.
For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ſtreet.
December 2. 3awtf

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*
To be Sold,
THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpacious—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe, hay loft, granery, and convenient ſtables with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet, and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.
For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend
Samuel S. Smith.
January 19. 2aw4w

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.
THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.
Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.
2 From the ſouth ſide of Mulbery ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.
3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.
4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.
Alſo, for Sale,
Two three ſtory Brick Houſes
With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.
Cavanagh & Hearn,
Pine ſtreet, near the New-Market,
RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremiting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The partnerſhip between them and Joſeph B. Barry, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent. Cavanagh and Hearn have juſt received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to ſell on very reaſonable terms for cash. Orders from the country moſt punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as uſual.
Jan. 15. 22w4w

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.
A few chefts of excellent quality, for ſale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets. Dec 26—cotf

Bank of Pennſylvania.
AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, purſuant to public notice—
On motion, Reſolved, That, this meeting being impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the extraordinary ſervices and attention of SAMUEL M. FOX, Eſq. Preſident of this Bank, in the execution of the duties of his office; which have been much increaſed by the peculiar ſituation of the inſtitution, at the period of his appointment; and by the difficulties occaſioned in conſequence of the recent calamity in this city;—a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with ſuitable emblems and devices, to be preſented to Mr. Fox, in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence of the high eſtime they entertain of his late official ſervices.
William T. Smith, Peter Wikoff, and Charles Biddle, Eſqrs. were appointed a committee for the above purpoſe.
Ordered, that the preceding reſolution be publiſhed.
Extract from the minutes.
WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Chairman.
Atteſt—JOHN SITGREAVES, *Secretary.*

Freſh Fruit.
To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, juſt above the Draw-bridge, the cargo of the ſchooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.
Bloom Raiſins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muſcatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in caſks and boxes
Soft ſhell'd almonds in ſacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.
The whole of the articles ſhipped as of the firſt qualities.
For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.
February 5 d5t

Freſh Fruits and Wine.
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, South Front-ſtreet,
Has remaining of the cargo pr Johanna, from Malaga—
99 kegs Raiſins
123 Jars } Bloom do.
125 Boxes }
105 ditto Muſcatel do.
15 kegs Figs
20 qr caſks fine old Colemenar Wine
A few pipes and hogſheads of Celalonia Wine, and Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds and quarter caſks.
He has alſo for Sale—
A few packages of Madras and Calcutta goods, viz.
Tickery—Humbums
Barhar Handkerchiefs
Black and coloured Taffities and Perſians
Bandannoes—Choppa Romalls—Pullicot hkf.
Patna Chintz
Likewiſe a few boxes of Spermaciti Candles, and bags of Black Pepper.
Feb. 1. 3t

For Sale.
THE Subſcriber offers for ſale the property now occupied by him in the town of Weſt-Cheſter and county of Cheſter. It conſiſts of a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, 42 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good ſtone Stable and Coach houſe—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.
The houſe ſtands on the Main ſtreet; its ſituation is high and very handſome; the lot extends to a back ſtreet, on which the ſtable and coach houſe ſtand. The lot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.
The ſituation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country round it, fertile and beautiful.
The terms of payment will made to ſuit the purchaſer. They, and the price, will be ſettled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at No. 149, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to
ROBERT FRAZER.
February 5. mwſtf

The cargo of the Weſt-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,
136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
19 Hhds. of Rum.
For ſale By
Peter Blight.
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
500,000 Lbs of Jamaica Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hiſpaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Madeira do. in pipes
February 6 d2weotm

Priſon Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Sprigs, Tidle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſills, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.
December 26 m&thom

A Nurſe's place wanted.
A WOMAN juſt arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurſe or attendant on the ſick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth ſtreet, near Market ſtreet.
Feb. 6. 3t

For Sale,
The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to ſerve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and underſtands houſe work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th ſtreet.
Jan. 22. *cod2w

Canal Office,
February 7, 1797.
AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation, will be held, at the Company's office, on Friday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
GEO. WORRALL, *Secretary.*
February 7. 3

LOST---Yeſterday in the Market,
AN ORDER drawn by capt. Richard O'Brien, favor of John Larkins, on Mr. Tench Francis, Purveyor of Public Supplies. Whoever has found the ſame, is requeſted to leave it at Thomas Larkins's, 280 fourth Front-ſtreet, or at this office.—Payment being ſtopped, it can be of no uſe to any one but the owner. Feb. 7—3t

☞ Stop the Runaway.
ABSCONDED from his maſter's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this inſtant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a ſpare make; his phiſiognomy is vacant but not diſagreeable; his age is ſuppoſed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a ſhort blue cloth coat, ſtriped caſſimere veſt, corduroy breeches, and yarn ſtockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a ſhort blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; alſo, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly deſcribed.
It is ſuppoſed, he intends going to the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and ſecure the ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or bring him home, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.
Apply to the Printer.
February 7. §

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Syncebus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE.
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

IN THE PRESS,
And ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,
For the benefit of the
MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,
A general plan and ſyſtem of Regulations therein:
Written at Sea, in the year 1794:
And now printed
BY THE AUTHOR.
"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almoſt uſeleſs purpoſe which taking the ſeamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading veſſels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all thoſe ſeamen whoſe ſkill and courage on board ſhips of war, would give them protection and ſecure their ſafety. We have enough for both purpoſes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval ſtores, except mariners; but, unleſs a "ſupply of them is preſerved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."
February 7. §

WANTED
A young Gentleman to go
Doctor of a Ship to the Eaſt-Indies.
Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.
Feb. 6. d1w

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. 9zmiſſ
The ſituation is perfectly healthy: and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the ſtates of the Union.
N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 25. §

SALES BY AUCTION.
Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.
Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, ſouth Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 10.

MADAME ROLAND's Hiſtorical Memoirs, are now in the preſs at New-York. The following are extracts from the work.

The firſt time Roland appeared at court, after being appointed miniſter for the home department, the plainneſs of his apparel, his round hat, and his ſhoes tied with ribbands, were matters of aſtoniſhment and offence to all the court valets; to thoſe beings, who, deriving their ſole conſequence from etiquette, believed that the ſafety of the ſtate depended on its preſervation. The maſter of the ceremonies, ſtepping up to Dumourier with alarm in his countenance and a contracted brow, pointed out Roland by a glance of the eye: Oh dear! Sir, ſaid he in a whiſper, he has no buckles in his ſhoes! Oh Lord! Sir, anſwered Dumourier, with gravity truly laughable, we are ruined and undone.

A council being held four times a week, the miniſters agreed to dine on thoſe days at one another's houſes by turns; and every Friday I received them as my gueſts.

DE GRAVE

was then miniſter of war. He was a little man, in every ſenſe of the word: Nature had made him gentle, and timid; his prejudices prompted him to be haughty, while his heart inſpired him with the deſire of being amiable; and in his perplexity to reconcile theſe jarring affections, he became nothing at all. I think I ſee him now, walking on his heels like a courtier, with his head erect on his ſlender body; turning up his blue eyes, which he could not keep open after dinner without the help of two or three cups of coffee; ſpeaking little, as if out of reſerve, but in reality for want of ideas; and at length ſo bewildered in the labyrinth of his official buſineſs, as to aſk leave to retire.

LACORTE,

A true jack in office of the old order of things, of which he had the inſignificant and awkward look, cold manner, and dogmatic tone; wanted none of thoſe advantages which a man hackneyed in the routine of public buſineſs ſeldom fails to acquire; but his apparent reſerve and diſcretion concealed a violence of temper, which he carried when contradicted, to the moſt ridiculous exceſs. He was beſides, deficient both in the extenſive views, and activity, neceſſary for a miniſter,

DURANTHON,

Who had been ſent for from Bourdeaux to be made a miniſter of juſtice, was an honeſt man according to common report; but he was very indolent; his manner indicated vanity; and his timid diſpoſition, and pompous prattle, made him always appear no better than an old woman.

CLAVIERE,

Whoſe coming into office, was preceded by a reputation of great ſkill in finance, was, I make no doubt, well informed upon that ſubject, of which I am no judge. Active, induſtrious, of an irritable diſpoſition, obſtinate, as moſt men are who live much in the retirement of the cloſet, and cavilling and uncomplying in debate; he could not do otherwiſe than claſh with Roland, who was dry and peremptory in diſpute, and not leſs ſtiff in opinion than himſelf. Theſe two men were made to eſteem, without loving each other; and they have not belied their deſtiny.

DUMOURIER,

Had more of what is called parts than all of them put together, and leſs morality than any one of the number. Diligent, brave, an able general, and artful courtier, writing well, ſpeaking fluently, and capable of great undertakings, he wanted nothing but ſtrength of mind proportioned to his genius, and a cooler head to execute the plans he had conceived. Agreeable in his commerce with his friends, and ready to deceive them all, attentive to women, but by no means calculated to ſucceed with thoſe, whom a tender paſſion might ſeduce: he was made for the miniſterial intrigues of a corrupt and faithleſs court. His brilliant qualities and love of fame, gave room to hope, that he might be employed with advantage in the army of the republic; and perhaps he would have proceeded in the right path, if the convention had been prudent; for he is too wiſe not to act like an honeſt man, when his doing ſo is conducive to his intereſt and reputation.

Degrave was ſucceeded by

SERVAN,

An honeſt man in the fulleſt ſignification of the term, of an ardent temper and excellent moral character, with all the auſterity of a philoſopher, and all the benevolence of a feeling heart; an enlightened patriot, a brave ſoldier, and an active miniſter; he ſtood in need of nothing but a more ſober imagination, and a more flexible mind.

Such were the members of the council, of whom Roland was choſen a colleague.

BIOGRAPHY.

MALESHERBES.

[*From "Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed Perſons connected with the French Revolution."*]

CHRISTIAN WILLIAM DE LAMOIGNON MALESHERBES was born the 6th of December, 1721. At the age of twenty four he became a counſellor of parliament of the *Cour des Aides*. He remained in that important ſituation during a period of twenty five years, and diſplayed on many occaſions, proofs of firmneſs, eloquence, and wiſdom.

When the prince of Conde was ſent by the king, in 1768, to ſilence the magiſtrates who oppoſed the taxes. Maleſherbes replied to him, "Truth, ſir, muſt indeed be formidable, ſince ſo many efforts are made to prevent its approach to the throne." About the ſame time that he became Preſident of the *Cour des Aides*; he was appointed by his father, then Chancellor of France, Superintendant of the preſs, a department of office created for the purpoſe of enſlaving ideas and *paralyſing* genius and philoſophy; but which, under the direction of Maleſherbes, ſerved only to extend and accelerate their progreſs:—To him, France is indebted for the publication of the Encyclopædia, Rouſſeau's works, and many others, which, at that period, contributed ſo rapidly to advance the ſtock of *public* knowledge. When learned men were bro't before him in his official capacity to undergo an examination, he appeared to them as adviſing, aſſiſting, and protecting them, againſt that very power which was veſted in himſelf; and they experienced in him at once, a patron, a counſellor, and a father.

In 1775, he reſigned the office of Chief Preſident of the *Cour des Aides*, and was appointed miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate in the place of Vrilliere—Thus placed in the centre of a frivolous yet brilliant court, Maleſherbes did not in the leaſt deviate from his former ſimplicity of life and manners, but in lieu of complying with the eſtabliſhed etiquette which required magiſtrates, when they became miniſters of ſtate, to exchange their ſable habit and dreſs, for a coloured ſuit, bag wig, and ſword, he retained his black coat, and magiſterial *peruke!*

As, when inveſted with the power deſigned to fetter the freedom of the preſs, it was his chief aim to encourage and extend that freedom; ſo, when raiſed to an office which gave him the unlimited power of iſſuing *letters de cachet* it was their total ſuppreſſion that became the earlieſt object of his *moſt ardent* zeal. Till that time *letters de cachet*, being conſidered as a part of the general police, as well as of the royal prerogative, were iſſued not only at the will of the miniſter, but even at the pleaſure of a common clerk, or perſons ſtill more inſignificant. Maleſherbes began by relinquiſhing himſelf this abſurd and iniquitous privilege. He delegated the right to a kind of tribunal, compoſed of the moſt upright magiſtrates, whoſe opinion was to be unanimous, and founded upon open and well eſtabliſhed facts. He had but one more object to attain, and that was to ſubſtitute a legal tribunal in the place of that which he had eſtabliſhed; and this object he was upon the point of accompliſhing, when the intrigues of the Court procured the diſmiſſion of the virtuous Turgot, and Maleſherbes in conſequence, reſigned on the 12th of May, 1776.

After this epoch he undertook ſeveral journies into different parts of France, Holland and Switzerland, where he collected, with zeal and taſte, objects of every kind intereſting to arts and ſciences. As he travelled with the ſimplicity and economy of a man of letters, who had emerged from obſcurity, for the purpoſe of making obſervations and acquiring knowledge, he, by that means, was enabled to reſerve his fortune for important occaſions, in which it might procure him information on intereſting ſubjects. He travelled ſlowly, and frequently on foot, that his obſervations might be more minute, and employed part of his time in ſuitably arranging them. Theſe obſervations formed a valuable collection of intereſting matter relative to the arts and ſciences, but which has been almoſt totally deſtroyed by the fury of the revolutioniſts, who have done as much prejudice to the intereſts of ſcience as of humanity.

Returning from his travels, Maleſherbes, for ſeveral years enjoyed a philoſophic leiſure which he knew how to direct to uſeful and important objects. The two moſt excellent treatiſes, which he compoſed in the years 1785 and 1786, on the civil ſtate of the proteſtants in France, are well known. The law which he propoſed in theſe, was only preparatory to a more extenſive reform; and theſe treatiſes were to have been followed up by another work, the plan of which he had already laid down, when affairs growing too difficult to be managed by thoſe who held the reins of goverment, they were compelled to call him to their councils. They did not however, aſſign him merely (as ſubſequent events have ſhewn) to cover their tranſactions under a popular name, and paſs them on the world as acts in which he had taken part. Maleſherbes accepted their overtures merely to ſatisfy the deſire he felt to reveal ſome uſeful truths; but it was not for that purpoſe, that they had invited him to their councils. Thoſe who preſided at them took umbrage at his efforts to call their attention to the voice of truth and wiſdom; and ſucceeded ſo well in their oppoſition, that he was reduced to the neceſſity of delivering *in writing* the counſel which he wiſhed to offer. Such was the origin of two treatiſes relative to the *calamities* of France, and the means of repairing them. He tranſmitted theſe treatiſes to the king, who never read them; nor was he ever able to obtain a private audienc, although a miniſter of ſtate.

Perceiving the inutility of his endeavors, diſguſted with the repeated errors of the government, and deprived of every means of expoſing them, or preventing their fatal effects; after frequent ſolicitations he at length obtained leave to retire. He repaired to his eſtate at Maleſherbes, and from that moment entirely devoted his time to thoſe occupations that had ever formed the chief pleaſure of his life. He paſſed the evening, and a great part of the night in reading and ſtudy.

In this tranquil ſtate he was paſſing the evening of his days, amidſt his woods and fields, when an unforeſeen event called him from his retirement. Louis XVI. was brought to the bar of the National Aſſembly as a criminal: abandoned by all thoſe on whom he had formerly heaped his favours, he little expected to find a defender in the man whom he had ſacrificed to their intrigues; but Maleſherbes conſidered the fallen monarch merely as an unfortunate man, and acted promptly from the dictates of his native benevolence. He offered himſelf as his advocate, and his offer was accepted.

Having diſcharged this painful and hazardous duty with firmneſs, moderation, and fidelity, he once more returned to his country reſidence, and reſumed his tranquil courſe of life. But this tranquility was of ſhort duration. About a twelvemonth afterwards in the month of December 1792, three worthy members of the revolutionary committee of Paris came to reſide with him, his ſon in law and his daughter, and apprehended the latter as criminals. Left alone with his grand children, Maleſherbes endeavored to conſole the reſt of his unfortunate family with the hopes which he himſelf was far from entertaining, when, the next day, the new formed guards arrived to apprehend him, and the whole of his family, even the youngeſt infants. This circumſtance ſpread a general conſternation throughout the whole department. Four municipal officers had ſufficient courage to offer to him to inſure his ſafety, and to accompany him with his family to avoid the humiliating ſight of an armed foe.

In this calamity Maleſherbes preſerved the undiſturbed equanimity of virtue. His affability and good humor never forſook him, and his converſation was as uſual; ſo that to have beheld him, (without noticing his wretched guards) it ſeemed that he was travelling for his pleaſure with his neighbours and friends. He was conducted the ſame night to the priſon of the Madelonette, with his grandſon, Louis Lepelletier, at the ſame time that his other grand children were ſeparated into different priſons. This ſeparation proving extremely afflicting to him, he earneſtly ſolicited againſt it, and at length on his repeated entreaties, they all met together once more at Port Libre. They remained there but a ſhort time. The ſon in law of Maleſherbes, the virtuous Lepelletier Roſambo, the firſt of them who was arreſted, was ordered into another priſon, and ſacrificed a few days after. Maleſherbes himſelf, his daughter, his grand daughter, and her huſband, were ſoon after brought to the guillotine. They approached it with fortitude and ſerenity. It was then that his daughter addreſſed theſe pathetic words to Mademoiſelle Sombreuil, who had ſaved the life of her own father on the 2d of September: "You have had the exalted honour to preſerve the life of *your* father—I have, at leaſt, the conſolation to die with *mine.*"

Maleſherbes, ſtill the ſame, even to his laſt moments exhibited to his relations an example of fortitude. He converſed with the people that were near him, without beſtowing the leaſt attention to the brutalities of the wretches who tied his hands. As he was leaving the priſon to aſcend the fatal cart, he tumbled againſt a ſtone, and made a falſe ſtep. "See," ſaid he, ſmiling," how bad an omen! A Roman in my ſituation would have been ſent back again." He paſſed through Paris, aſcended the ſcaffold, and ſubmitted to death with the ſame unſhaken courage. He died at the age of ſeventy two years, four months, and fifteen days. He had only two daughters and the ſon of one of them alone remains to ſucceed, Louis Lepelletier, a young man of the fairеſt promiſe.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY,—No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

155th Day's Drawing—December 26.

No.	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*
1141		10198		22285		34059	
797		517	x	532		36075	
924		814		23933		823	
957		11043	x	24957	x	37008	x
3022		995		25082		706	50
327		13108	x	27165		838	
498	x	142		971	x	38628	x
653	x	600		28122		39645	
809	x	620		409	20	40607	x
4694		14273		702		41047	
5018		15347		832		537	
057	x	422		859		542	25
360		450		30697		42550	20
815	x	611		729		46256	
953		667		31062		975	x
6343	20	726	x	584		47005	
812		16664		618		221	
994		17008		32185		376	
966	x	18821		465		732	
7090	x	19039	x	734		908	x
8738		21056		884	x	972	
9019		506	x	33258		48008	x
081		890	50	683		555	x
10003		913		899		594	
059		934	x	34042		49036	x

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. codtf

Flax Seed for ſale.

Apply to

GEO. DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

January 27 6

To Perſons deſirous of inveſting money to great advantage.

AN opportunity is offered to purchaſe a very valuable concern in certain Lands (ſituated in the Diſtrict of Maine) which were conveyed to William Bingham, Eſq. by the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, on the 28th January, 1793, and which are at preſent held by Mr. Bingham, Meſſrs Hope and Co. of Amſterdam, and Meſſrs. Baring and Co. of London.

Particulars reſpecting the lands, and terms of the preſent ſale, will be made known by applying at the office of this Gazette.

February 9. §2t3awtf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gill late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke, } Executors,
Thomas Farrell,

January 16. *awaw4w

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatemtnt of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY—FEBRUARY 8.

The houſe being in the Committee of the whole, on the Report of the Committee of Privileges, Mr. Dent in the chair,

Mr. S. SMITH ſaid, he did not wiſh to enter into a diſcuſſion of the ſubject before them. The committee had heard the evidence upon this ſubject very fully, and he doubted not every one was in full poſſeſſion of the facts relative to it, and competent to come to a deciſion. To go into a diſcuſſion of the ſubject, therefore, would be an unneceſſary conſumption of time, as it would not, he apprehended, change the opinion of any one. He hoped, therefore, the queſtion would be taken, without debate.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS did not mean to introduce a debate on this ſubject, but merely to ſtate the reaſons which had induced him in the ſelect committee, and which would induce him in this committee, and in the Houſe, to vote againſt this Report. He was as fully impreſſed as any gentleman with the neceſſity of preſerving the dignity and honour of the houſe, and perfectly agreed with gentlemen as to the propriety of an attention to order and decorum in all their proceedings. But it appeared to him that there was a previous conſideration neceſſary.

It was neceſſary firſt to conſider how far the powers of the houſe extended with reſpect to puniſhing its members, and whether certain acts ſhould be conſidered as done in the houſe or out of it. When theſe general principles were ſettled, it would be eaſily aſcertained how far this power would extend in the preſent caſe. He was of opinion that the powers of the houſe ſhould be cautiouſly extended. This, he thought, would be the opinion of every member of the committee, when they conſidered the nature and principles upon which our laws were founded, amongſt which it is a principal feature, that the makers of a law ſhall not have execution of it; another is, that all offences ſhall be declared by law, before any perſon ſhall be charged with committing them. The laws are publiſhed, and Judges are bound down by rule, and every man knows the law; but how is it in the preſent caſe? The Houſe of Repreſentatives is the injured party, the members are the Judges, the Jurors, and the Executioners. He did not mention this becauſe he thought the power of puniſhing its members was improperly placed in their own body; he mentioned it only to ſhew, that the power was liable to abuſe from giving too much way to paſſion in their proceedings.

Having made theſe remarks, he would ſtate, why he thought the houſe had not the power to expel the member from Vermont. He did not believe that a member of the Legiſlature could be expelled for any act done out of the Houſe, except it rendered him infamous.—Mere lewdneſs, and breaches of morality committed out of the Houſe the Houſe could not take cognizance of. A member, out of the houſe, may do things which may render him very diſagreeable to ſociety, yet he may come into the Houſe and behave very orderly. His conſtituents might have known, when they elected him that he was ſubject to ſuch behaviour, yet they might have ſufficient confidence in him as a Repreſentative on that floor; but if any member acted ſo as to diſturb the peace and order of the Houſe, they had, doubtleſs, a right to turn him out.

Having mentioned what he conceived to be the powers of the Houſe, he would conſider whether the act done by the member from Vermont could be conſidered as done in the Houſe, or in violation of its rules. If he could perſuade himſelf that it was done when the houſe was in order, in violation of its rule, he ſhould have no heſitation in ſaying, the member ought to be expelled; ſince he ſhould take no notice of offenſive words which had been mentioned in juſtification, for though this circumſtance might have conſiderable weight with ſome gentlemen, it would have none with him. In the rules for the regulation of the proceedings of the Houſe, it was declared, that whenever the Houſe meets, the Speaker ſhall take the chair at the hour to which the Houſe had adjourned. But where, he aſked was the Speaker, when the act complained of, was committed, and what was the ſituation of the Houſe at the time? He did not mean to ſay that the Speaker, or any other member was not doing his duty, but to ſhew that the Houſe was not in order. The Speaker had left his ſeat, and was in that of another member; and the members were paſſing to and from different parts of the Houſe. So that if even it could be conſidered in ſuch a ſituation as that the rules of the Houſe would apply to it, ſome allowance ought to be made to members who might think differently. But certainly no motion could have been ſtated to the Houſe in this ſituation.

If the houſe had been organized, the Speaker could not have ſuffered ſuch converſation as has been ſtated to have taken place before him. A breach of order, in ſuch a ſituation of things, therefore, could not deſerve expulſion. Beſides, this tranſaction happened without the bar of the Houſe which according to the practice which had exiſted ſince he had had a ſeat there, was never conſidered as within the Houſe, as no member who was ſtanding there when any queſtion was taken, was permitted to vote. And he thought there was a great difference betwixt a diſorderly act done in the Houſe and one done out of it. Two members walking without the bar of the Houſe, might inſult each other in a variety of ways, without diſturbing the buſineſs of the Houſe and in ſuch a caſe, he did not thing that they would be liable to be expelled. If this were ſo, it might be ſaid members could not walk together; he did not ſee this, for though he would not agree to an expulſion in ſuch a caſe, he ſhould think it proper to puniſh the offender.

Mr. W. thought the conſtitution was clear on this ſubject. A bare majority may puniſh a member, but the conſtitution has declared that two-thirds of the members preſent are neceſſary to expel a member. The power of expulſion is the higheſt puniſhment the Houſe can inflict; indeed it is a puniſhment which not only goes to the perſon and character of the member himſelf, but it alſo affects all the citizens of a large diſtrict of country, his conſtituents. Being therefore to ſerious a power, as he before ſtated, it ought not to be extended. The Houſe, has no power over members out of the Houſe. If two members were to quarrel and inſult each other, out of the Houſe, the Houſe could take no cognizance of the affair, except on a complaint made, and in that caſe, the offender could not be expelled, but might be puniſhed. Suppoſe for inſtance, a member of the Houſe, and an individual who is not a member were to quarrel out of the Houſe, could the member come to the houſe and complain of the individual who is not a member? Certainly not, ſince the Houſe had no power over that individual. Nor would a member be protected from arreſt and proceſs, were he to commit any violent act out of the Houſe which ſhould make him liable to ſuch a proceſs. He mentioned theſe inſtances to ſhew, that the Houſe had not a right to extend their privileges, but only to protect them.

Theſe were the reaſons, Mr. W. ſaid, which induced him to think the member from Vermont ought not to be expelled; not becauſe he approved of his conduct, or that the inſult which he ſtates to have been offered to him as warranting the improper manner in which he reſented it; not becauſe the houſe had not the power to expel its members, but becauſe it was not in ſuch a ſituation at the time as to authorize an expulſion for the offence, and that therefore the perſon offending did not know that any ſuch conſequence as an expulſion could be puniſhment to which he was liable. But though he was againſt an expulſion, he ſhould be in favour of ſuch a puniſhment as the Houſe would have deemed proper, if the offence had been committed without the walls of the houſe.

Mr. W. ſaid, there was another circumſtance which ought to be noticed. No application was made for the puniſhment of this offence by the perſon offended; but it was taken up as a breach of the order of the houſe.

Mr. NEW hoped the queſtion would be taken without further debate, as ſufficient time had already been ſpent upon this ſubject.

Mr. HARPER believed the conſiderations upon which the vote now about to be taken, preſented themſelves in ſuch ſtrong colours to the minds of the members of this committee, and they would alſo ſhortly appear ſo to the minds of the whole country, that it could not be neceſſary to go into a lengthy diſcuſſion on the teſtimony which had been given; nor was it neceſſary to go into an anſwer to what had fallen from the gentleman from the gentleman from N. Carolina. Nothing more was wanted on the preſent occaſion, than to call the recollection of the committee to the following, which he took to be the leading circumſtances of the caſe.

Firſt, that a perſonal outrage of the very groſſeſt and moſt indecent nature has been committed by one member of the houſe upon another—an outrage which would not have been tolerated in any tavern in the country; a perſon committing which, would have been turned out of any company, however little entitled to be called polite or genteel; in no ſociety could it have happened, without drawing upon it the contempt of every one preſent. This outrage was committed in the preſence of the houſe, and in the face of its deliberations. This had been denied, and upon this ground the defence is reſted. But he aſked if the houſe had not been called to order by the Speaker; and if it had, whether it had been adjourned? It certainly had been called to order, and had not been adjourned, and was therefore in ſeſſion, ſince it could not get out of that ſtate, without an adjournment; and tho' it is true, that the Speaker had left his chair, yet any member might have called him to it, and introduced any motion to the houſe. Beſides he aſked, whether counting the ballots for managers of the impeachment againſt Mr. Blount, was not buſineſs of the houſe? Or was it not the buſineſs of the houſe to read communications from the Preſident or the Heads of Departments? It certainly was; yet it was very common, during the reading of ſuch communications for the Speaker to leave his chair, and members their ſeats. If the members of the houſe were to be protected whilſt they were engaged in one kind of buſineſs, and not in another, it would be proper to make a diſcrimination on the ſubject, and to ſay, what is the kind of buſineſs, in the tranſaction of which its members ſhall be protected.

But it was ſaid, this affray happened without the bar, and that the cognizance of the houſe did not extend there. If this were the caſe, any diſorder might be committed with impunity in the lobby or galleries. Did not gentlemen uſed to attend Courts of Juſtice know that the power of ſuch Courts extended without as well as within the bar? Is one ſpot upon this floor, ſaid he, more the houſe than the other? Certainly not. For if the oppoſite doctrine were true, no member would be liable to be expelled, except he were to come into the *ſeat* of a member and give him a blow.

But it was ſaid, the Speaker ought to have called the members to order who were converſing in the diſorderly manner which had been ſtated; and becauſe he failed to do ſo, it was ſaid to be a proof that he did not conſider the houſe in order. But, if the Speaker had forgotten that the houſe was in ſeſſion; or, if he had done wrong

in leaving his seat, (which he by no means thought) these circumstances did not put the house out of session; for, if one member were to knock another down, and the Speaker did not call to order, since the house once formed cannot be dissolved without a formal vote, the house would not be less in session than if the strictest order had been kept.

Mr. H. said, he should, like the gentleman from N. Carolina, omit noticing the provocation said to be given to the gentleman from Vermont. He believed that was out of the question; because, if the act complained of, had been in consequence of a blow received, he would have had both the gentlemen expelled; or if the gentleman from Connecticut had given way to his feelings and struck the member from Vermont to his feet, in return for the insult he had received, in that case, he should have been for involving both in one sentence. For, if this rule was once departed from, and provocation was to be set up as an apology for outrage, every person would be left to judge in his own cause as to the sufficiency of provocation. The distinction between words and as personal attack, is a distinction well understood. No language could be sufficiently provoking to warrant a blow. In well bred society, when a man receives an affront, does he knock down the person giving it? No; he represses his feelings, and takes another time and place to obtain justice. And except the members of that house were to conduct themselves in this manner, they said prostrate the barriers which protected decency of conduct among them. He could not, therefore, believe that any possible provocation could either justify or mitigate the act of the gentleman from Vermont. Indeed, if the provocation was to be looked into, it would be found to be all on the other side.

From these considerations, he was so convinced of the propriety of agreeing to the resolution before the committee, that he was surprised how any person could doubt a moment on the subject. Indeed, if the circumstance had happened without, instead of within the walls of the house, he should have thought it right to have expelled the offender, as he held it to be one of those actions which rendered a man unworthy of a seat in that house.

A considerable cry for the question was made.

Mr. NICHOLAS said he was willing to have taken the question upon this subject, without debate; but it would be very improper, indeed, to suffer the observations which had been made to pass without notice. As it was too late in the day to enter upon a reply, he moved that the committee might rise.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The house having resumed, Mr. SITGREAVES moved that the evidence which had been given to the committee, be printed.—Agreed.

FRIDAY, February 9.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury inclosing a statement of the amount of drawbacks paid on dutiable articles for the year 1796, agreeably to a resolution of the house of the 3d of March 1797, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thatcher reported a bill granting the right to the attorney general of the United States, of sending and receiving letters and packets, free of postage, which was committed for Monday.

Mr. Harper moved that the report of the committee of revisal and unfinished business, on the subject of clerks, a printed copy of which he found laid upon his desk this morning, be referred to the committee of ways and means.—Agreed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petiton of Abraham Jones, who prayed for additional compensation during the war. Concurred in by the house.

Mr. Harper presented the petition of Timothy Winters, an old soldier, praying for a pension.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of sundry proprietors and workers of coal mines, in the state of Virginia, who prayed for a prohibition of the importation of coals, or an increase of duty, on the ground that their mines are sufficient for the consumption of the United States. The committee report, that as coal is every day becoming more an article of the first necessity, they do not think it would be right to comply with the prayer of the petition, especially as the duty paid on exportation in England is equal to the first cost of the coal, and a duty of five cents a bushel is already paid on its importation into this country.—Committed for Monday.

The same gentleman presented a petition from the coach and chair-makers of New-York, stating that notwithstanding the duty which had been laid on the importation of carriages, they are yet imported without duty, by the persons exporting them stating that they are second-hand; they pray, therefore, for a remedy of this grievance. Referred to the committee of of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Matthews presented the petition of Abraham Millen, in behalf of a claim due to his brother William. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Harper said, he was under the necessity of performing a very disagreeable duty; it was a duty, however, which he found himself bound to perform, since no other member had thought proper to undertake it. It must be recollected, he said, by many members of that house, that the member from Vermont, whose very extraordinary conduct has been for some time the subject of discussion, yesterday, at the conclusion of his defence, made use of an expression so outrageous, so gross, and indecent, that no gentlemen yet had been able to repeat it; and if this expression could have been buried in silence, he, for one, should have been in favour of its being so buried; but, unfortunately, this could not be the case, it had not only been heard by many of the members, but by many strangers; and he was authorised to say, it was about to appear in one of the public gazettes of this city. As it could not, therefore, be kept from public view it was necessary to take such notice of it, as it deserved. Before he made it the subject of a resolution, he should move "that the chairman of the committee of the whole, who heard it, be requested to state precisely, in writing, the expression, and the time, place, and manner in which it was uttered." He did not wish to put the gentleman to the painful task of repeating it; he wished only that he should state it in writing.

Mr. Dent said it would not be in his power to state the precise expression, as he did not hear the first part of the sentence. It was true he heard the offensive term.

Mr. Harper hoped he would state the offensive term, and the time and manner of using it.

The question for requesting the chairman to put the offensive expression to writing, was carried 42 to 41.

Mr. Dent accordingly presented the offensive words to the chair; which, without being read, was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of the committee of privileges. The question for this reference was carried by the casting vote of the speaker, there being 43 votes for it, and 43 votes against it.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges Mr Dent in the chair, when a long debate ensued, which was opened by Mr. Shepard, in favour of the resolution.—He was followed by Mr. Nicholas against it—Messrs. Otis, Rutledge and Sitgreaves followed in favour of the resolution. The latter gentleman moved to add to the resolution, as an amendment, "*and for the gross indecency of language made use of in his defence before the committee of the whole.*" This amendment was agreed to, after some debate 48 to 43.

The amendment being incorporated with the resolution, Mr. Gallatin spoke against agreeing to it as amended.

Mr. Morris (of Vermont) only rose to observe that the member from Vermont (Mr. Lyon) in the course of his defence of yesterday, stated that on a former occasion he was insulted by a senator from Vermont (Mr. Chipman) who gave his testimony before this committee, and that he had chastised that gentleman for it. It is my duty to declare that this assertion is absolutely false—That I have had the honor of the senator's acquaintance for many years—that he is highly respected in his own country as a gentleman of learning, abilities and integrity—that he was an officer in the American army, saw actual service, and acquitted himself like a brave man.

There seemed to be a great desire, very loudly expressed, that the question should be taken before the committee rose; but Mr. Sewall and Mr. Rutledge, both appearing to have a desire to speak to the subject, and it being near four o'clock, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Just before the committee rose, the chairman informed the committee he had received a letter from Mr. Chipman, of the senate, in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Lyon, in his defence of yesterday. The letter was requested to be read, and was as follows:

SIR,

I feel it my duty, in this public manner, to vindicate myself against an unwarranted attack on my character, by Mr. Lyon, yesterday, in the house of representatives—I learn that he there asserted that he had once chastised me publicly for an affront which I had given him.—This assertion of Mr. Lyon's is without foundation—It is false—Nor can I conjecture to what circumstance Mr. Lyon could have alluded, unless it might be a ludicrous transaction, which took place at West-minster, in the state of Vermont, in the beginning of the year 1780, the circumstances of which I beg leave to relate. The legislature of Vermont were in session at that place—Mr. Lyon attended as a member—I attended on business—The house of representatives, requested me, tho' not a member, to examine and report my opinion concerning certain debts due from persons whose estates had been confiscated—I had made a report accordingly, at some part of which Mr. Lyon took offence. One morning Mr. Lyon called at Mr. Bradley's room, in which I was then doing business. No person was in the room but Mr. Bradley, Mr. Lyon and myself. Mr. Bradley and I sat writing at opposite sides of a table. Mr. Lyon took a seat by the table at the side of Mr Bradley, and entered into conversation upon the subject of the report above mentioned—He soon discovered himself to be somewhat irritated, and in a very rude and pointed manner declared that no man who had a spark of honesty could have reported as I had done. Attacked in this rude manner, I retorted, in a passion, that he was an *Ignorant Irish Puppy*. Mr. Lyon rose in a violent passion, grasped at my hair, that was turned back with a comb, which he broke in the grasp—I was at that moment mending a pen—I instantly rose, intending to revenge the insult with the knife in my hand; but Mr. Bradley had Mr. Lyon from behind, round the arms, and drew him back a little, upon which Mr. Lyon, bearing himself in Mr. Bradley's arms, threw his feet upon the table, to kick across. The awkward appearance of Mr. Lyon at this moment, and the grimaces of his countenance provoked me to laugh. I dropt the penknife, seized Mr. Lyon's feet, and, in this manner, with the help of Mr. Bradley, who still kept his hold, carried him across the room and laid him on his back in a corner—Mr. Bradley and I returned to our seats, laughing very merrily at the scene. In the mean time Mr. Lyon rose from his corner, stood a short time in apparent agitation, and without uttering a word. At length, he turned upon his heel, with these expressions—"*Damn it, I will not be mau*"—forced a laugh, and left the room. Nothing ever afterwards passed between Mr. Lyon and myself upon this subject. I therefore repeat, that Mr. Lyon's assertion is wholly without foundation.

I ask pardon for the trouble I have given the house upon this business,

And am, with respect, &c.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN.

The Chairman of the Committe upon the report of the Committee of Privileges.

The house having resumed, Mr. Livingston asked obtained leave of absence for his colleague Mr. Van Cortlandt, for eight days.—The debate of today will be given on Monday. Adj.

WILMINGTON, February 8.

DIED.]—On the 4th inst. at his seat near Dover, of a consumption, THOMAS SIPPLE, Esqire, Treasurer of the State.—The premature death of this excellent man has deprived the community of a most valuable citizen. His attention to the duties of his office; his punctuality in discharging the public engagements; his civility and complaisance to those with whom his official situations connected him; and his attachment to the constitution of his country united all men, and all parties, in the Legislature, annually in appointing him to a station which he filled with so much applause. In his private life he was not less amiable and useful. The poor and the distressed always found in him a bountiful and generous assistance; and the humanity of his heart encircled every child of misfortune. In his still more intimate, and dearer, connexions, the sincerest love of his relations, and the warmest attachment of his numerous friends, gave the most unquestionable proof of the tenderness and benevolence of a disposition cultured by the precepts of morality and religion.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority

Fifth Congress of the United States:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Frank.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the accomptant for the Department of War be, and he is hereby directed to settle the accounts of John Frank, late a private in the sub-legion of the army of the United States, and to allow him the same pay and emoluments as a soldier from the nineteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, during the time of his captivity, as he would have been entitled to, had he not been discharged from the public service before he was made prisoner by the indians.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

United States
January 20, 1798.
Approved
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

The election for Senator for the District of Philadelphia, &c. will be held on Thursday the 22d instant.

For the Gazette of the United States.

"*One Renegado is worse than ten Turks.*"

MR. COIT

came forward to day with a defence for *Lyon* broad enough to justify or excuse all the indecency and insult he has already been guilty of, and all he can possibly hereafter commit. Lyon in the course of his defence of the contempt and outrage now charged and proved against him, instead of exhibiting that deep sense of shame and contrition his conduct calls for, expressed himself with steady and unchanging impudence and disregard to that decency and order he had so grosly violated; and concluded his defence with an observation couched in language, that would have procured him an instantaneous kicking from any decent company, and an expulsion from any modest body. When the house was called upon to resent this language, too indelicate even to be stated, or as Mr. Dayton observed "to be found in the mouth of any gentleman," Mr. Coit endeavored in vain by his vote to prevent its coming into notice at all. But as this point was carried against him, he stood up, in the committee of the whole, the most extravagant advocate for Lyon, that has appeared in the whole course of the enquiry. He stated that the house ought *for its own dignity to presume Mr. Lyon let fall the offensive expressions from inadvertency and haste.* Lyon rises to deliver a premeditated, prepared and written speech, which he concludes with a gross and vulgar insult to the house, and every gentleman in it; spoken in a loud, audible and distinct voice, heard in the gallery and to the utmost extremes of the Hall: and yet Mr. Coit would excuse and pass this affront by in silence as an *inadvertence*; and this too, for the *dignity of the house.* Pray why should not Mr. Griswold, for his dignity presume Lyon spit in his face by inadvertency? And why should not the house excuse that offence on the same ground? It would be much more reasonable than in the last case. The affront to Mr. Griswold was given in a heated and hasty personal altercation; the last is a premeditated defence. If such extenuations are to be admitted, order and decency are done away, "and chaos is come again." Mr. Coit is probably ambitious to deserve and receive another applauding and congratulatory address from the democratic papers, on his return home; as it was by frustrating and embarrassing the views of federal men and federal measures, he acquired it at the last session: or perhaps he feels grateful to Mr. Lyon, for excepting him from the charges of corruption he heaped on the Connecticut delegation; and kindly promising that when he shall set about to turn out the representatives from that state, he will spare Mr. Coit from the general ruin, and permit him to come again. It is highly gratifying, that not a single federal man joined Mr. Coit in this extraordinary defence, and even some of the democrats were ashamed of it. Certain it is, he has gone beyond the worst of them in establishing a standing defence for all indecency, and in exculpating Lyon's offence in the first as well as the second instance.

DECUS.

Feb. 9th, '98.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3. 1798.

Six Per Cents	16/3
Three per Cent.	10/3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	20
—— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co Pennsylvania,	20
—— N. A. shares 41 dividend off.	

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, *Captain Hammitt*, of the ship Patriot, to Miss *Nancy Warner*, of this city.

In *St. Paul's* Church, Discourses will be delivered to-morrow, in favour of the poor, and charitable contributions made.

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Subscriber, late captain of the brig Nancy of this port, having in a voyage to the West-Indies, experienced the salutary effects of a patent machine, for ventilating the holds of ships at sea, invented by Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop, and constructed in said brig; doth certify, that the said machine, worked by the motion of the vessel at sea, forced a constant current of pure air into the hold, from whence the foul air was thereby expelled, that the seamen were remarkably healthy, when the crews of most of the other vessels, at the port where the said brig discharged her cargo, were very sickly and many of them died, no disagreeable smell was perceived from the provisions or bilge water—the vessel's stores and particularly the liquors, were better preserved and cooler than common, and the paint in the cabin not discoloured as usual in West-India voyages. As a friend to trade and navigation, the Subscriber thinks it is his duty, to recommend this machine to general use, and from the facts as stated above, he fully believes it may be the means of preserving the timber of ships, and their perishable cargoes, from the destructive effects of foul air, confined in the holds of ships, and of contributing to the health and comfort of the passengers and seamen on board.

HENRY GEDDES.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following outward bound vessels lay at Marcus Hook piers yesterday morning.

Ship	William Penn, Josiah,	for London
	Molly, Hodge,	Liverpool
	Deborah, Yard,	St. Domingo
	Harmony, Willington,	Jamaica
	Venus, Felt,	New-York
Brig	G. Washington, Devereaux,	Salem
	Ariel, Gardner,	St. Croix
	Fame, Knox,	do.
	Jane, Watts,	Port-au-Prince
	Susannah, Medlin,	Amsterdam
	Abigail, Babcock,	Belfast
Schr.	Dispatch, Barry,	Cork
	President, Stites,	Port-au-Prince
	Jane, Conyngham,	Havannah

The ships Sally Butler, Chisholm, Alexander Hamilton, Potts, and two brigs said to be the Polly, Makin, and Tryal, Talbot, passed the Hook late on Wednesday evening, and the ship Edward, Wickham, with several others the same morning.

The brig Active, Baker, for St. Thomas's left New Castle on Wednesday.

The brig Ceres, Nicholas, for Curacoa, is ashore on Tinicum splt.

The ship Venus, Felt, and brig Hannah, Hammond, that were ashore before are off and went into the piers at Marcus Hook on Thursday.

The snow Liberty, Ellerson, (late Wallace) of this port, is lost on her passage home fom Aux-Cayes. The captain and several of the crew, after being 19 days in an open boat, fell in with the brig George, in which they have arrived at Norfolk. Three of the men who left the brig in another boat, have not been heard of.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

CONFLAGRATION.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the dressing-rooms of the Theatre in Federal-street—and such was the height of the flames before discovered, and such the nature of the combustibles which they first took hold of, that no exertions of several of the attendants of the theatre could check their progress; and before seven o'clock the intire inside of perhaps the most elegant building in the United States was totally destroyed—nothing being left unconsumed but the brick walls.—The property lost on this occasion is very great; but fortunately such was the state of the wind, and the activity and intelligence of the citizens present, that the adjacent buildings, though all of them of wood, and some of them very near, were not in the least damaged.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the cause of the destruction—Rumour, ever active, and almost forever erroneous, readily attributed it to a *rehearsal* of the *fire-works* to be exhibited in the pantomine of *Don Juan;* but we have, from the evidence of persons on the spot, ascertained, that it is to be attributed wholly to accident; or the negligence of the servant whose duty it was to watch the fires in the dressing-rooms.

Only one share of the property was insured; and when we contemplate the elegance of the building—the beauty of the architecture and other ornaments, we must deplore the loss as a public injury.

Great credit is due to our worthy fellow-citizens of *Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Cambridge,* and other adjacent towns, for their indefatigable activity in assisting to stop the progress of the flames which on the first discovery were alarming, and which with almost any other people, would have carried destruction far and wide.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Yesterday two more fellows were apprehended on suspicion of the robbery of Mrs. Temple's house; one of whom is supposed to be him who acted as master of the ceremony.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the United Insurance Company of this city, for the ensuing year:

Nicholas Low, John Delafield, Daniel Ludlow, John Shaw, William Henderson, Thomas Buchanan, Cornelius Ray, Daniel M'Cormick, Robert Lenox, John B. Coles, Charles Smith, Edward Goold, William M. Seton, William Laight, John Murray William Minturn, N. Gouverneur.

Nicholas Low, Esq. was afterwards unanimously elected President of this institution.

Received by the brig Chatham, from Jamaica.

Kingston, Dec. 21.

The privateer brig Maria of Tortola, which out into Port-Royal in distress yesterday, has had a severe action with a brig of 14 and a schooner of 12 guns, in which her masts, rudder and jib-boom have been greatly damaged.

Between the Navassa and the east end of the Island, the Sovereign saw a brig, which proved to be Nancy from New-York, hard pushed by a French schooner. Capt. Aylward made all sail to come up with them, which he soon did, and an action took place—The following account has been handed to us by a passenger:

18th December, at noon, a brig two miles ahead, standing for us.

19th—At 5 in the afternoon, came up with the chase, she proved to be an American brig from New-York, bound to Kingston. At a quarter past 5 a French privateer began to engage us on the larboard quarter; hove to, and after two hours action, she sheared off, very much shattered; supposed her to mount 10 or 12 nine pounders, and 100 men. Capt. Aylward, Mr. Casey, (2d officer) and several people dangerously wounded. At 8 A. M. Casey breathed his last; at 10 committed his body to the deep, attended with the usual ceremonies.—At noon the east part of Jamaica W. S. W. 3 or 6 leagues.

When the privateer that engaged the Sovereign bore away, they called out that their captain and several men were killed.

Montego Bay, Jan. 13.

Last Thursday se'night arrived at Port Royal, the Roebuck Packet, Capt. Servante, in 48 days from Falmouth.

A letter by the Packet mentions, that his majesty has been pleased, of the representation of the agent of this island, to direct that the free ports in Jamaica be opened to the Spaniards, notwithstanding the war.

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
FEBRUARY 10.
Will be presented (for the third and last time) a Tragedy, in three acts, called,
FENELON;
OR, THE NUNS OF CAMBRAY.
To which will be added, the Comic Oppera of
THE HIGHLAND REEL.
Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.
☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Mr. FRANCIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the subscribers to his Select Balls, that the last of the present Subscription will be on Tuesday, the 13th.
Subscription and Ladies' Tickets, to be had by application to Mr. Francis, No. 70, North Eighth street. Feb. 10—3t

☞ The Fire Work announced for this evening, is postponed to Tuesday next, 13th inst.
And in addition, a surprising CHILD, nine years old, will execute a *Concert*, composed by Ignace Pleyel, on the Forte Piano, newly invented by Mr. Albrecht. The Infant Virtuoso is a pupil of a celebrated master of this city.
February 10.

Ran away from the Subscriber,
On the 24th January last,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*
SHE is of a middling sized stature, thick lips, marked with the small pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the subscriber, at No. 181, Arch-street, corner of Fourth-street, shall receive two Dollars reward.
J. LAZELLES.
N. B. Whoever harbors said Girl after this notice, shall be prosecuted to the severity of the law.
February 10. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.
Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth, } Administrators.
Samuel Wilcox.
January 27. w&4w

Baskenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passick.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth; 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with a two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 400 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second streets, the second house from Mr Caleb Ash's.

No 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

N. Y. 3awtf

Recently Published,

And just imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second street, and may be had of MORGAN J. RHEES,

A cheap and valuable work, in two closely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illustrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelists, and Book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interests of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of ecclesiastical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism, and the subsequent reamelioration of the state of the world: together with

A large collection of Extracts,

Interspersed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joseph Mede,	Sir Isaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Cressener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Bishop Newton, and
Bishop Chandler,	Bishop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Besides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy; it contains a considerable number of facts or observations on the symbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uses, and obscurity of the apocalypse, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prophecy; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the fourth century; on the dispersion and restoration of the Jews, the history of the false Messiahs who have appeared among them, and the reasons in support of the conjecture that the Afghans are the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of resistance to oppression; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquests of those nations, and those of the Turks; on the usurpation of the Mamalukes, and the past history and present state of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Constantine, Justinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the scarcity of books in the dark ages, and the causes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the inconsistencies in the political characters of bishops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which christianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the establishment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in these volumes, those who are interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish to peruse or consult them, because the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at least if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are easily accessible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnished with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan. 22—2aw2w

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy		
Irish market claret in cases	}	Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do.		Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.		

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

W. HAYDON

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next,* to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEWWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §11F2wtm

Copper for Sheathing,

For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-street, near Fifth.

January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch-street.

Jan. 27. d2w

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—cash to be paid on delivery.

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprize deserves.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. *dtm.*

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and misdemeanors, by which public and private property, &c. at present, injured and endangered: And suggesting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex; for the city and liberty of Westminster; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To those who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its solid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiss to observe—so great was the approbation and demand in London, that it passed through three large editions in the course of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud that endanger property in London, and most other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as instruction; but as the author traces all these enormities to a few, and in themselves, inconsiderable causes, many of which actually exist in all the large capitals of the United States, the business is brought home to our own doors; and the work has an increasing claim to our attentive perusal.

To assist the legislator and the magistrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their consequent punishments, was the patriotic design of the author. "Private offences, he says, are the source of public crimes, and the best method of guarding society against the latter is, to make proper provisions, for checking the former"—"Those men are easily seduced from their loyalty who are apostates from virtue."

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent English paper—It will be delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half;* although the last London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now sold at two dollars and a half. To non-subscribers the price will be raised.

Whatever encouragement may be given by subscription, it will be committed to the press without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subscriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's book-store, No. 68, High-street, and by most of the other booksellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.

January 31. 2awtA

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements.

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. doct

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20. §

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. 20im *nov.* 15.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—2w

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

A Gardener wanted.

A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch-street, Philadelphia. A single man would be preferede

Jan. 20. 2awtf

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 113, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto slitty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chassa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium

Lesser Cardimum Seeds.

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

129, South Front-street, next door to the Custom-house,

A large assortment of

Gold and silver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also,* such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,
(Price, in boards 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.

December 28. 1w

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master,*

WILL sail on the 10th inst (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.

February 7.

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,

JOHN M'COELOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

November 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers; Sails on the 10th December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who has to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

November 18. §

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Memoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Ghuz-nahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emerties
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Pelampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

Insurance Office of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy dollars on each share of the stock of the company, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, *President.*

February 1. d15t

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in St ill Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t22w

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J..v

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t